

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

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No. 11

LABOR'S DUTY TO ITSELF.

PROF. EZRA G. GREY, IN "THE CARPENTER."

"Stumping the States" in two Presidential campaigns and back to professional duties in college are interesting recollections quadrennially recalled. A Minnesota town had grown proud in having secured several manufacturing plants which added largely to its population, but low wages came on as a nightmare, high wages as a hope.

"You do not want board-end cottages?"

A wave of noes swayed the little school-house.

"Ten cents a day and a day of ten hours' work will hardly buy one board, will it?"

The spell-binder paused.

"Say, Gin'ral," came from the farther end of the room, "that won't buy my daughter, Jennie, a pair of garters!"

"I believe you, sister. Tell your husband high wages come nearer the heart than garters, even though those articles be made in Paris," and the town went almost solid for high wages and home protection.

Times have been when the country stood upon the brink of financial ruin; its national fate trembled in 1861, and uneasy apprehensions are that it may hear war roar and see ruin along its shore line. Yet it is, as it has been, strong enough to remain among the mighty governments of the world. None can destroy it, but all may laugh at it in contempt for permitting upon its soil an organization that is tyrannic, insolent and despotic, for whether the matter pertains to government in any form; to politics, whatever party is before the people; to religion, regardless of denomination; to legislation, municipal, State or National; to manufacture, no matter what the article is; to commerce, whether it concerns this country or some other; in fact, there is no action of the mind or muscle the effect or trend of which it does not assume to shape, construe and claim as within its province and scope to govern and control. The wonder is that its title is not absolute and made to read: "The National Association of We, the People and Power of the United States of America," at least, that it does not style itself "The National Association of All the Manufacturers, Capitalists and Employers of the U. S. of A.," although the people well know it has but a small per centum of the manufacturers and employers, but a large one of capitalists of the country as members. Notwithstanding all of its members permit an egotism to enjoy membership in it, because of its high-sounding designation—"The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States," many do not approve of its deception upon the American people, especially the manufacturing and employing element, for the people and business men generally are realizing that its course is immeasurably harmful to the commercial, manufacturing and industrial, civil, political and judicial equanimity of the whole land, and that it is not only in itself a menace, but a nuisance that should be eradicated at any and all cost.

It declares that organized labor is the menace to the people.

Is it a menace or a blessing to prevent humanity from becoming toilers in immature years; to prevent involuntary servitude of American seamen; to prevent capitalistic control of competition, or the

enactment of laws that throttle the tongue and silence the pen of public and private expression; to urge the enforcement of eight-hour laws or rules; to make negligent employers financially liable for injury to employes, or protect loyal citizen-working-men from competition of cheap foreign labor, here and abroad, and law-abiding toilers from criminal and convict labor?

These questions have properly been considered by labor unions as directly and purely incidental labor, and in no sense political or of State craft, and it cannot be said that organized labor, as a live element in active affairs, has ever assumed to throw them before the people as its political demands. Rights it has. Upon them it places an intelligent construction of what they mean they should cover, and only when some power more potent—but not more justified—rises to lessen, infringe or impose upon them, does it offer a vigorous defense. It has, except that labor which can see no advantage in organization, federated its strength and concedes the same right to manufacturers and employers, holding it proper for neither to go beyond its powers or province, but that if one has a right to influence court or government, or public opinion, the other should not be excepted.

The Manufacturers' Association, however, has long been, and still is, issuing "confidential" circular letters to merchants and manufacturers, members and non-members, and others, appealing for influence upon bodies, civic, political and legislative, to force its matters and methods into the policies and politics of the country, though its secretary has said they are industrial and not political, and that "no party has any business, whether from the standpoint of patriotism or simple partisanship, to make them an issue."

Extracts from some of his circulars are interesting. For instance:

"[Confidential]."

"Dear Sir—Our fight against a favorable report of the eight-hour bill by the House Labor Committee in Washington is getting warm, and we ask you, as a manufacturer and employer with a vital personal interest as well as a patriotic interest in beating this arbitrary and dangerous socialistic proposition, to help us."

My allopathic physician declares that if working eight hours a day, recreating eight and snoring eight is socialistic, his homeopathic competitor has the more reasonable treatment.

The next is:

"[Strictly confidential]."

"Dear Sir.—You have not replied to our recent letter. It is our fault; we didn't write you strongly enough."

"The simple question is whether your own valued company will not join the other manufacturers of the country in providing an absolute insurance against destructive and even revolutionary labor legislation at Washington and at the different State capitals. We believe that you will."

"Nobody has ever questioned that it was the National Association of Manufacturers that beat the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills."

Many a delegate to the Democratic convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, will recall the following:

"Please do everything on earth that you can per-

fectly, secretly, without any publicity of any kind, simply scoring with each and every influential person whom you can think of as having anything to say about the matter. And please advise me what you have done and are doing, in order that I may co-operate with you as effectively as possible."

"Mr. Van Cleave, in his address," says a Western paper of a city where that gentleman spoke, "advised his hearers to take an active part in politics, particularly in the election of members of Congress and of State legislators, to see that these persons, whether Republicans or Democrats, are friendly to the interests of manufacturers."

And Mr. Van Cleave's official colleague said "the labor lobby may be expected to be just as active as ever in the next Congress. But the Association will also be just as active."

Senator Gore tells us plainly the place and position of the great capitalists when he says: "Thousands of monopolies of greater or less effectiveness exist among us, and thousands of intelligent minds are seeking relief from their oppression. Some of the largest and most oppressive are under effective fire now, and their present tactics is to carry their cases as far from the people as possible."

Plainly is it apparent that the Association is the initiative in forcing union labor into politics in order to parallel the Association's course, though the real question is—whether labor unions shall be annihilated and the wage-earners subjected to the will and power of their employers, or the Association be permitted to continue to exercise its presumptive and assumptive powers and privileges. Evidence and indications certainly advise labor unions they cannot look to courts, which have a finality of judgment and decree, for either redress or relief, not even if lower courts are honest and courageous enough to place victory on their banners.

The White House can do nothing; the lease is expiring, and the present tenant has announced a positive desire for no renewal. The Senate is silent and serene in its autocracy, the House wary and wily waiting for the judgment day in November. If that day leave its will and ways undisturbed in their present majority, it will join the Blue Room, the Senate and the Ermine in banqueting the National Association of Manufacturers, and Organized Labor will be toasted in silent standing as an institution of ancient regime.

Some true unionist—I don't know who—has said: "If we ever get any relief, it must come through our own efforts. If we depend upon lawyers and politicians, we may make up our minds to live and die in industrial slavery. Remember, the present laws were all made by lawyers and politicians. Just think how foolish it is of wage-earners sending a corporation lawyer to Congress to make laws for laboring men. Think of sending a wolf to Congress to make laws against killing sheep; of a hyena in a graveyard making an address against grave-robbing, and then of a politician making speeches in favor of laboring men."

"Let me tell you we do not exercise our power at the right place—the ballot box. We have votes and means by which we can correct any wrong. And if we think more of some rotten old political party than we do of our liberties, we are not worthy of our liberty."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held April 24, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary Gallagher; in the absence of President Sweeney, Past-President Bell was elected to preside.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—President Sweeney absent. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Cooks, J. D. McDonough, Nick Thiel, vice A. Balslow, Morris Grossman. Ship Painters, J. McGrath, vice Wm. Bell. Electrical Workers No. 537, W. W. Baedens, J. L. Paine, J. J. Kenny, F. Moore, vice J. Willis, Harry Wolf, A. P. Devar, G. Heine. Bakers No. 24, Chas. Krieger, vice S. K. Leman. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, stating that the McHenry Bill had the approval of the United Mine Workers of America. From Congressmen, submitting replies on request to oppose prohibitory legislation in the District of Columbia. From the Cotati Progressive League, informing the Council of meeting arranged for May 3d. From the Molders' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., relative to school furniture. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Ship Drillers' Union, applying for remission of dues. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting financial assistance. From the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, protesting against the extension of the boycott from the Guadalupe Dairy to the Standard Milk Company. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting assistance in unionizing Grocery Wagon Drivers of the Mission district. *Referred to Secretary of Cloak Makers*—From their International Secretary, requesting information as to their condition. *Referred to District Council of Painters*—From the Allied Wall Paper Trades of New York City, requesting a demand for the label on all material in that connection. A communication was received from the S. F. Building Trades Temple Association, inviting the officers and delegates of the Council to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies of their new home. Moved that the invitation be accepted and that it be the sense of the Council that we attend in a body; carried. *Referred to President and Secretary*—From the Coroner, calling attention to accidents in buildings and requested the framing and submission of an ordinance on that matter to the Board of Supervisors. President and Secretary instructed to co-operate with any committee appointed to secure legislation. From the American Federation of Labor, submitting resolutions and blank form of letters to be sent to Congressmen. Secretary was instructed to enclose copies with the minutes and to forward to affiliated unions.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Retail Delivery Drivers—Intend to organize the Mission district, and request unionists to see that drivers calling at their homes wear the union button of the Provision Trades. Milkmen—Desire assistance in organizing milkers across the bay. Butchers—Business good; Chinese and Italian shops have agreed to close at 6 o'clock. Barber Shop Porters—Business fair; Sutro Baths dispute unsettled.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1st—On the request for financial assistance from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council for Mexican prisoners, the committee recommends that the Council donate the sum of \$20; concurred in. 2d—On the question of unions purchasing bonds, the committee recommends that in view of the fact that the Directors of the Hall Association are contemplating the issuance of bonds for the purpose of building a permanent hall for the unions of the Council, and that if the proposition was accepted it would interfere, that the communication be filed. 3d—On the invitation from a jewelry firm to attend ceremonies, in connection with the silver service for the cruiser California, Delegate Schilling reported that at present there was no union jewelers employed by said firm. Moved that the Secretary confer with Machinists and Retail De-

livery Drivers and compile a reply giving reasons for declining the invitation; carried. 4th—The request of the Janitors for a boycott on Lyric Hall, was laid over and the Secretary instructed to investigate. 5th—A committee from the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union appeared in reference to their new wage scale and agreement and explained the same in detail. Your committee recommends that the wage scale and agreement of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union be indorsed; concurred in.

Secretary Gallagher reported progress on the dispute of the Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants with Sutro Baths. Also in relation to the Mission French laundry, stated that the manager of that concern had informed him that his attitude was unchanged. Moved that the matter of the boycott on the Mission French Laundry be laid over for one week; carried. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to ascertain absolutely what the Laundry Wagon Drivers intend to do in this matter; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

LABEL COMMITTEE.—Committee submitted a copy of communication to be sent to clothing dealers and request the Council's indorsement. Moved that the Council indorse the communication; carried.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.—The committee on fire alarm boxes reported that it had appeared before the Committee on Electricity of the Board of Supervisors and were of the opinion that the Council's protest was being heeded.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—The Council took up and considered the amendment submitted by the Label Committee, amending Article 4, Section 4, by adding the following: A sum not less than one-fourth of the revenue derived from dues shall be set apart in a fund for the exclusive use of the Label Committee. The chair ruled that according to the Constitution the amendment must be voted upon at that meeting and that the action making it a special order for 9 o'clock Friday evening, May 1st, was not legal. Moved that the Council declare itself in favor of the proposed amendment in order that it may come up for final action next Friday evening; motion lost; 10 in favor and 25 against.

Delegate Rosenthal called for a report of the committee instructed to attend meeting of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the coming bond election. After some discussion it was moved that the matter be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock on next Friday evening. Carried.

Delegate Michelson called the Council's attention to the fact that they had indorsed the proposed letter from the Label Committee and had defeated the proposed amendment, and desired to have the Council re-consider its action in order that one paragraph might be eliminated. Moved that the Council reconsider the action taken on letter from Label Committee; motion lost, 10 in favor and 10 against.

RECEIPTS.—Cigar Makers, \$6; Bookbinders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$10; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$28; Waiters, \$20; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Janitors, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$24; Ship Painters, \$8; Total, \$120.

EXPENSES.—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; banner wagon driver, \$3.50; Schuppert's Band for Auditorium, \$136; Capitol Decorating Co., \$25; Smith Premier Typewriting Co., \$9; Varney & Green, posting bills, \$37.50; H. S. Crocker, stationery, \$8.65; Spiegel Bros., painting wagon signs, \$10; J. Monahan, printing handbills, \$71; Pacific Carriage Co., horse and buggy, horse and wagon and band wagon, \$30.50; California State Federation of Labor, per capita tax, \$3; Los Angeles Central Labor Council, donation, \$20; Total \$407.15.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m. Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing Union made.

SPECIALS

in Men's Underwear
and Hosiery

¶ At 89c a garment, Fine Worsted Ribbed Underwear; in natural gray only. Form fitting; soft, fleecy finish inside; will not shrink—good year-round weight. Shirts have French neck and silk faced. All sizes.

¶ 49c garment, worth 75c. Swiss Ribbed Underwear; in ecru color only; form fitting; nicely made and trimmed; French neck. All sizes shirts and drawers. Special, 49c garment.

¶ 8½c, worth 12½c. Cotton Half Hose; plain black or tan; seamless; fast colors, and all sizes.

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GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth

The one store where
you can buy suits
and coats that are
suitable on terms
that suit your purse

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Cloak and Suit Co.

2045 MISSION STREET
Near Sixteenth Street

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The Cream of All Beers
YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of No. 21 was largely attended and the proceedings were unusually interesting.

Thirty-three members were admitted by card during the month and twenty-eight members withdrew.

The Scale Committee made a comprehensive report showing that it had been impossible to reach a satisfactory settlement with the publishers and that preliminary steps had been taken to start arbitration proceedings.

Charges alleging discrimination were preferred by Maurice Bloomington against Frank Smith, foreman of the *Examiner* ad. department.

Jacob F. Blumer filed an application for admission to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

D. J. Keser, L. Palmer, C. E. Walter, Robert Allen and Julius Copp were transferred to the superannuated list.

The local dues were increased from 1 to 1½ per cent for a period of six months, beginning with May earnings.

Voluntary subscriptions to the Frank K. Foster fund amounted to \$41.45, with several large chapels to hear from.

A delegation from Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, addressed the meeting regarding the differences between their union and the Schmidt Label Company. The matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Word was received from international headquarters that a sufficient number of unions had indorsed the request to submit the priority law to the referendum on a vote to repeal, and the proposition will be voted on at the general election May 20, 1908.

The question of sending only one delegate to the Boston convention caused a spirited discussion, but on a vote being taken it was determined by a large majority to send three delegates—the quota.

J. R. Stansbury offered an amendment providing that in the event of any proposed increase of scale of prices being submitted to arbitration, the expense incurred therefore shall be taken from the strike reserve fund. Action on the amendment will be had at the next meeting.

J. M. Scott offered an amendment changing the meeting hour from 2 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

Word has been received that the Los Angeles *Evening News* has suspended publication. A telegram from that city to President Tracy says: "The *Evening News* has suspended, making poor trade conditions worse. Notify printers who have their eyes turned this way."

May E. Guedet, wife of L. F. Guedet, a member of No. 21, died in this city on Sunday, April 26. Funeral services were held on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, and interment was at Holy Cross. Mr. Guedet was employed for some time on the *Examiner*, but recently has been conducting a small plant of his own at 131 Falcon avenue. The gentleman has the sincere sympathy of many friends in his hour of bereavement.

Nominations for officers of the union for the ensuing year were made at the last meeting. With few exceptions, the present officers and delegates to various local bodies with which the union is affiliated will serve another term. George S. Hollis, after serving as Second and First Vice-President, retires from office voluntarily. W. J. Higgins, Second Vice-President, is promoted to First Vice-President, while George Branch of the *Examiner* has been nominated for the office of Second Vice-President. The delegation to the Allied Printing Trades Council, Asiatic Exclusion League and the Labor Council are the same with very few exceptions. The entire list of nominations follows:

For President—George A. Tracy.
First Vice-President—W. J. Higgins.
Second Vice-President—George Branch.
Trustee—L. Michelson.
Secretary-Treasurer—Will J. French.
Member Executive Committee—L. Michelson.

Reading Clerk—Mrs. C. E. Hawkes.
Sergeant-at-Arms—D. G. Lewis.
Auditing Committee—J. W. Mullen, W. A. Gallagher, Lyle Slocum.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—Will J. French, W. H. Ellis.

Delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League—C. H. Parker, J. K. Phillips, J. J. O'Neill.

Delegates to Labor Council—Will J. French, L. F. Compton, J. J. O'Neill, J. M. Scott, L. Michelson, Philip Johnson, J. K. Phillips, C. H. Parker, George A. Tracy.

Delegates to I. T. U. (three to be elected)—W. J. White, T. F. Evans, Philip Johnson, L. F. Compton, J. S. Adams, J. F. Corey, W. H. Ellis, D. G. Lewis, J. K. Phillips.

Alternates—George E. Mitchell, W. B. Mackey, R. E. Baber.

The election will be held Wednesday, May 20, at which time members will also vote for international officers and on the repeal of the priority law. Voting will be in chapels, except in the smaller offices.

Wisconsin people will vote upon the question of establishing a state printing office.

It is announced that John W. Macintyre, Secretary of the United Typothetae of America, has resigned his position to accept a job as manager of a printing office. "Jawn's" desertion of the sinking ship is significant. He has probably all the fight he wants for a lifetime.

The Methodist Ministers' Association of Chicago held a stormy session recently, and after a bitter debate passed a set of resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Western Methodist Book Concern's attitude in fighting against the eight-hour day. The firm has been on the unfair list of organized labor since the strike of the Typographical Union two years ago. Rev. Harry F. Ward, pastor of the Union Avenue Church, introduced the resolutions, which were carried after they had been bitterly denounced by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst. James W. Kline of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, said that Methodism had suffered among union men because of the action of the book concern. A scab hymn book seems to take away a union man's enthusiasm for church services.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
O'Farrell

Van Ness at
Bush

8 Hours for work
8 Hours for rest
8 Hours for what you please



Made in the ONLY

8 Hour

Overall Factory

On The Pacific Coast

DEMAND THE BRAND

When you take "Something" try

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

For Rent—Larkin Hall

590 Eddy St., seats comfortably 350 persons. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. \$5.00 per meeting.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The customary weekly meeting was held on April 28th, Vice-President C. A. Dickman presiding, and subsequently President C. H. Cassasa.

Mr. J. M. Leary was admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. H. F. Price of Local No. 12, Sacramento, O. J. Kiezling of Local No. 117, Tacoma, W. J. Jaegar of Local No. 209, Goldfield, E. J. Murphy of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, and Mrs. K. Murphy of Local No. 210, Fresno, were admitted on transfer. Mr. J. R. Sprague of Local No. 76, Seattle was admitted to full membership. The application for membership of Mr. L. W. Allen was laid over for one week.

Miss F. B. Howard and Messrs. J. Celko, H. A. Deane, J. C. Lackenback and J. Olsen have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Mr. C. Weisel has been selected to serve on the Examination Committee in place of Mr. G. W. Lerond, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted.

The question whether extra charge must be made for rehearsals held for banquet, reception, and dance engagements has been presented to the consideration of the Board of Directors on several occasions of late. It will be of interest to the membership to learn that by a ruling of President Cassasa, acquiesced in by the Board, rehearsals held for any engagement for which the established price list does not include a rehearsal without extra charge, must be charged for. It is perhaps necessary to state that the above interpretation has no application in cases of members rehearsing voluntarily at intervals for their mutual improvement, and not for any particular engagement. The ruling, interpretation, or decision, as it may variously be called, is based upon the ground that any musical services of members in connection with engagements are to be regarded as additional service for such engagements, when the price list provisions for such engagements does not include the extra playing.

President Cassasa has appointed the Committee on Price List Revision as follows: Harry Menke (Chairman), A. Weiss, W. H. Kretschmer, J. E. Josephs, C. Trainor, R. L. Yanke, G. Kenney, F. J. Eppstein, C. Weisel, L. N. Ritzau, G. Merzbach, J. D. Hynes, F. Hyman, E. L. Mathews and E. H. Slissman. The committee will hold meetings at regular intervals, notice of which will be given in the LABOR CLARION, and any and all members interested in effecting that greatly-to-be-desired object—the formation and adoption of a satisfactory and thoroughly intelligible and non-conflicting price list for the year 1909—are invited to submit suggestions to the committee. The final report of the Committee on Price List Revision will be acted upon at the October meeting of the union.

Mr. Emil Siegel, of the Central Theater orchestra, suffered a very serious injury in breaking his left leg in two places while on a fishing excursion in company with Mr. Louis Homeier and Mr. Siegel's son. While rapidly recovering the use of the fractured limb Mr. Siegel has been very ill lately of fever induced by other complications. Mr. Siegel has borne his unexpected misfortunes with exemplary courage and his speedy return to good health is desired by all.

OF INTEREST TO CLARINET PLAYERS.

Re-face mouthpieces. Sell the best of Reeds. Am also agent for the celebrated Pruefer Clarinets. Address E. W. Kent, 1274 Fulton street, phone West 3942.

The San Francisco locals of Electrical Workers have received information from the Executive Board of the International Union of the United States and Canada that "it has voted to increase the union's defense fund from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 and that it also proposes to increase the death benefits for widows and orphans."

IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Iron Trades Council was called to order at 8:15 p. m., on the 27th ult., President J. W. Sweeney in the chair; 20 delegates present. Minutes of last meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—International Association of Machinists, No. 284, for B. W. Buckley, vice A. Beal; Machinists, No. 68, for C. J. Ryan, E. Alexander, J. J. Beatay, H. G. Hodges, and J. McGinnis; Molders, No. 164, for W. P. McCabe, R. W. Burton, E. L. Marcus; Blacksmiths, No. 100, for E. Barrett.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Secretary Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of communication relative to Charter No. 1; filed.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—No particular change in trade except with the Machinists, No. 284, who reported trade improving.

NEW BUSINESS—The following resolutions were adopted by the Iron Trades Council.

"WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of the Iron Trades Council that certain retail dealers have been endeavoring to create the impression that stoves and ranges manufactured in the State of California are inferior both in regard to the material used in their manufacture, and also in regard to the skill of the workmen engaged in their manufacture; and

WHEREAS, A great number of stoves that are being sold to the public as the product of free white labor are in reality made in the Oregon State Penitentiary by convict labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco denounces the attempt of unscrupulous dealers to discredit home industry through misrepresentation and we take this opportunity of assuring the public that nothing but the best English and Alabama pig iron are used in the manufacture of California stoves; also that the mechanics engaged in their construction rank with the best in the United States."

RECEIPTS—Machinists, No. 68, \$5.

Adjourned 9:45. G. SANDEMAN, Secretary.

CIGAR MAKERS' FINANCES.

Local No. 228 of the Cigar Makers' Union has received from the office of the International Union at Chicago the annual report for 1907, also an account of the amount of benefits paid by the Cigar Makers' International Union since the payment of benefits was inaugurated, November, 1879, or a period of 28 years and two months, up to the date of closing the report. The latter shows that during that period the union loaned to members \$1,092,492.05; paid in strike benefits, \$1,159,484.26; in sick benefits, \$2,537,677.92; death and total disability benefits, \$1,907,599.03; out of work benefits (18 years) \$1,089,274.61; grand total of all benefits paid in that time, \$7,786,527.87. The highest paid per capita in any one year by members to meet all benefits was \$15.74 1-10 in 1884 and the lowest was in 1881, \$1.11 4-10.

The total amount of benefits paid during the year 1907 was \$473,270.58. The general fund increased during that period \$60,799.19. The international organization now has 480 locals in the United States.

COOKS AND HELPERS COMBINE.

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, at its meeting last Thursday night, by unanimous vote, decided to amend its constitution so as to admit assistant cooks, who heretofore had to join the helpers' union. Hereafter the organization will be known as the Cooks' and Assistant Cooks' Local.

Anton Balslow, one of the Trustees, also a Delegate to the Labor Council, having gone into business as a restaurant proprietor, resigned both positions. Maurice Grossmann also resigned as Delegate to the Council. J. Brandstead was elected Trustee and N. Theil and J. D. McDonough were elected Delegates to the Council. The local, after initiating four candidates and receiving eight applications for membership, was addressed by ex-President Wahl of the Bakers' Union on the subject of closer affiliation of all persons in the culinary trades.



Chas. Lyons London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.

731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy

1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

The Only Union Furniture Store in San Francisco.

¶ The store that has advertised in *your paper, this paper*, almost from its first issue—and has kept it up continually, in season and out of season.

¶ The furniture store that has met every union issue frankly and amicably—the *one* that has kept every union agreement honorably.

¶ It is entitled to your patronage and wants it.

¶ You cannot buy dependable furniture for less money, you cannot get fairer treatment anywhere.

¶ Loyalty to your union is good; loyalty to your pocket-book is good; loyalty to both is better.

STERLING

FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street

Opposite McAllister.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30, at its meeting last Wednesday night adopted the following minimum scale of wages for members of that craft from May 3 until the close of the celebration in honor of the fleet:

Cash houses: Full day, 10 hours or less, \$3; three hour watch, \$1.50; two meal watch, six hours or less, \$2.25; overtime, per hour, 50 cents. Eating houses in general: Full day, 10 hours or less, \$3; three hour watch, \$1.50; overtime, per hour, 50 cents.

The union voted \$50 for the relief of the members of Waiters' Union No. 80, who were sufferers by the recent fire in Chelsea, Mass.

BARBERS.

The Barbers' Union at its meeting last Monday night by a large majority defeated the proposed amendment to the laws to remit the dues of all officers. An amendment that would authorize the opening of barber shops at 7 o'clock in the morning was also defeated.

A report was made to the effect that the proprietors of shops are all satisfied with the 8 o'clock opening. It was decided that shops that violate this rule will have their shop cards taken from them and will be placed on the unfair list.

Two shops in the Latin quarter were unionized by Business Agent Currier last week. It was also reported that the union is now out of debt and that there is a snug sum in the treasury.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, will be held on Monday, May 11, at the home of Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, 400 Thirty-fifth avenue, corner Clement street. Business of the utmost importance will come before the meeting; therefore all members are urged to be present. Those coming from the ferry will take the Sutter street car, going to Thirty-third avenue or Cliff; get off at Thirty-third avenue, walk one block south to Clement street and west to Thirty-fifth avenue. Mrs. F. E. Wixon, Secretary.

WAITRESSES.

The Waitresses' Union on last Monday appointed Louise Larue, Cora Schade and Maud Younger a committee to attend the next session of the Republican convention at Sacramento to urge that body to insert in its platform a plank favoring equal suffrage.

The union initiated four elected candidates and made a donation to members of the craft who were rendered destitute by a recent fire in Massachusetts.

ANTI-JAPANESE LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The anti-Japanese Laundry League, in session at 483 Guerrero street, elected the following officers for the current term: T. R. Angove, President; J. Graham, Vice-President; Robert Sulsberg, Secretary and J. Corey, Treasurer. The league is preparing an appeal to be sent to the people on the subject of patronizing white instead of Asiatic laundries.

GLASS BLOWERS.

The Glass Blowers' Association, Local No. 29, at its meeting last Saturday night, nominated the following as candidates for Delegates to the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, to be held in Baltimore, Md., July 7: G. Reeves, G. Morgan, T. Simmon, W. O'Brien, J. Biggan and C. Hemmerr. The election, to be held May 9, will be for two Delegates.

BARTENDERS.

Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41, voted \$200 last Monday night for the relief of the members of the craft who were rendered destitute by the great fire in Chelsea a short time since. This was in response to an appeal from the international body.

The local paid \$53 in sick benefits, received four applications and obligated two elected candidates.

Ask your dealer for union label collars and cuffs.

WHAT A PITY.

A boycott placed against the brands of tobacco manufactured by the Day & Night Tobacco Company in February, 1907, by the labor unions resulted in the company losing 75 per cent of its business, according to Walter G. Friedlander, President of the company. Mr. Friedlander made this statement while testifying in the hearing in the government suit against the American Tobacco Company for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He told of the disastrous effect of the boycott during the past year. Had this firm been fair to union labor there would have been no boycott—in fact, union labor would have made the business a success rather than a failure. Other would-be union smashers should take warning, and trade unionists should purchase everything they can possibly get which bears the union label. The union label is a winner, and the union destroying court injunctions cannot prevent you from demanding it.—Ex.

I never saw a garment too fine for a man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I had had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all myself before I got to a home, and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garment, house and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real hearty love than for whole shiploads of furniture and all the gorgeousness the world can gather.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

As capital and property make the law, they really say, "You must obey us" when they say to the discontented, "You must obey the law." Law and order are words associated with indignant action against the turbulence of the poor, for the breaches of peace in time of strike or suffering, but never heard in relation to the daily, yearly violation of the laws against child labor, factory laws, etc., caused week by week more loss of life, property, than riots do in years. Obey the laws, yes; but obey the highest laws first.—H. D. Lloyd.

"It is clear that the working people of the State (New York) have reaped innumerable benefits through the influence of the associations devoted to their interests. Wages have been increased; working time has been reduced; the membership rolls have been largely augmented; distressed members have received pecuniary relief; general conditions have been improved, and labor has been elevated to a high position in the social scale."—Commissioner Dowling (in report from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall, in the Labor Temple, is now vacant every Monday evening, on the fourth Friday, and third and fourth Saturdays. The hall will seat about 250 people. Halls available for Saturday meetings.

When purchasing shoes, see that they bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a fac simile of which appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

The Supreme Court decided against the union in the case of Loewe vs. Hatters' Union, but this decision does not compel you to purchase hats which do not bear the union label.

Buy union label collars and cuffs.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

3 to 1

Our business for April, 1908, is triple what it was for April, 1907.

Why?

Because every garment is made with an eye to the future and with a determined purpose to produce the best possible suit for the money.

To Date 80 per cent

of our customers of April, 1907, have placed an order with us for their spring suit. This is extremely gratifying, as it shows a large per cent of satisfied customers and also that each old customer has recommended two new ones.

Whatever price you pay here, you know you are getting the fullest value both in cloth and workmanship.

No Branch Stores**McDonald & Collett****The Mission Elite Tailors****2284 Mission Street, near 18th**

This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kalnen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1183 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.**Union Made Clothing****FOUR BIG STORES**

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

THE LABOR OF WOMEN.

United States Behind Europe in Its Regulation—
Germany in Advance.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, recently addressed the Woman's Trades Union League of Boston. Miss Addams' topic was "The Relation of Women to Industry and Social Legislation," and she treated the whole subject from a broad humanitarian standpoint.

Miss Addams first pointed out the great change in the lives of working women which had been brought about by the changed industrial conditions which took from the homes of the people those activities which were formerly among the household duties of women, such as spinning and weaving. These are all done in factories, and women are no longer able to control their labor at these industries as formerly. The man who owns the machinery and the factory now controls the labor, and of course it was natural that women should be trained to operate the machines, and so women have gone in great numbers into these factories. They are usually very young women, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one and hundreds below the age of sixteen.

This fact of the factory woman's youthfulness, she said, complicates the situation, for it makes difficult that kind of voluntary organization that should be of benefit to them.

"Now," said Miss Addams, "what are we doing for the health and education of these young women? Women suffer more than men for many of the physical conditions imposed on them by this work. It is important that these young women should be so protected during their work and so educated that they may not be unfitted for subsequent domestic work.

"We are behind Germany in these things. The United States has fewer regulations in certain sections concerning the labor of women than either Russia or Italy. Our regulative legislation comes under two heads—first, regulations which shall preserve our standard of living; second, those regulations which tend to elevate the standard of living. It is about this standard of living which all the battles of labor are fought. The standard of living is the test of our civilization.

"Something should first be done about industrial accidents. Some years ago when they investigated in Buffalo and other places the causes of poverty it was found that most of it was traceable to either the death or disablement of the wage earner. Germany considers this thing very carefully. The government realizes the importance of this matter—the importance of the health and strength of the working unit to the family and the community.

"In certain rubber industries the government has said that four hours shall constitute a day's work, because more than this is imperiling the health of the workers. Out in the Wyoming valley 1000 or more miners are killed and injured each year. This is a terrible waste of life. This subject is just beginning to be studied in this country."

Miss Addams said the German government has also studied carefully the subject of employment, and if a large enterprise is to be started in a community it is first ascertained what the benefit is going to be to the community. If it appears that the prospects are not clear and that it is liable to create a class of unemployed, the men at the head of the enterprise are told that it would be well not to start such an enterprise. The problem of government in Germany has come to be largely one of reasonable industrial legislation, and if human life is more important than wealth it is the duty of all governments to work along these lines. You cannot separate the producers and the consumers, as the producers are usually the best consumers.

"The Germans long ago," she said, "discovered that if their nation was to go forward the power would come from the humblest people, for it was found that in the peasant and the artisan classes were the great reserves of power. It was after the revo-

lution of 1848 that the Germans began to realize this, and they at once began that system of education by which a boy when he goes into a factory is not tied to a machine. The government sees to that. The Germans also saw the importance of the play instinct in the boy. That, too, was a useful force to develop.

"The result," she continued, "has been that Germany by protecting its units of labor by education and legislation leads the world today, all traced to the German respect for life and human power. There the government has educated ability and then protected it. There the State guards its own while at work and sees that they are protected when sick and old age overtakes them, not thrown aside as in this country when either of these conditions arise."

The large bodies of immigrants to this country should be unified, she said, on the old simple human basis, and the government should afford the necessary protection. The immigrants are too simple to be affrighted by the factory situation. It seems natural to them to work. We should look more carefully to the protection of our most valuable asset, the human being that works and especially the woman who works. Legislation must shape itself to these ends.

THE LABOR FAKIR.

An individual by the name of John Alfred Dennis was arraigned at the Old Bailey, London, not long ago, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. He was an employment agent, according to his advertising matter, and his clients were all needy persons seeking situations. He made money very fast for a short period, but, when he appeared in court, the authorities had so clear a case of rascality against him that he saw the futility of assuming the role of injured innocence and pleaded guilty. He was promptly sentenced to five years, penal servitude.

Chicago courts have yet to make a record for swift punishment of offenders of this class. They are now taking evidence, however, that may lead to the sort of lesson learned by Mr. Dennis. Revelations of cruel swindles by pseudo-employment agents are cropping up in this city almost as fast as the complaints of those who have given speculative dollars to "affinity" agents. The latter species of victims are less to be pitied than the others because they were bound to lose their money in some fool's fashion sooner or later. The plight of the unfortunate who hands over his last \$5 or \$1 to a sleek "agent" in a harmlessly-looking office building on the understanding that it will secure him the means of making an honest living, is very different—this man has a real grievance. In many cases the victims are fresh arrivals from foreign lands, and they naturally credit the "agent" with being a legitimate cog in this new country's wheels of progress. It takes a man not only without a conscience but with a heart of stone, to pursue this particular line of knavery, and its penalty should be equally as severe in Chicago as it was in London.

For those baser criminals who are including the "white slave" traffic in their employment agency operations, a respectable penitentiary where the lock-step has been abolished, and where wholesome rations are served three times daily, is altogether inadequate. The thumb-screw and the rack are no longer legal, but there surely must be some way of providing for the lash at stated intervals.—Ex.

"No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better."—Ernest Howard Crosby, (President Social Reform Club, New York).

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
530 HAIGHT ST.
2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER
BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.
340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

PICNIC SOUVENIRS,
Emblematic Programs,
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and Advertising Novelties.
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SOCIETY BADGES and LAPEL
BUTTONS—UNION MADE

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Telephone 391 Jessie Street Telephone
Kearny 1966 Kearny 1966

HOW IS IT?

There is no class of American citizen who has a greater reverence for the institutions of the country or glories more in the Constitution of the United States than that which comes under the head of union labor.

If the laws of the land were administered by the courts in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and our lawmakers were always inspired and guided by that spirit, this country would be the best governed on the face of the earth. As it is, all we can say about it is that it certainly is the most governed.

It is not so long ago since the Governor of a great State startled the country by the assertion that the government of today is not a government of and by the people, but a government by injunction.

The assertion was based upon the fact that at that time the courts were used all over the land to silence all discussion and to paralyze all action for progress, advancement and improvement on the part of organized labor by invocation of the omnipotent writ of injunction.

Those conditions prevailing in the courts of that day are practically unchanged today. The interpretations of the law governing labor, and the relations of capital and labor, are almost invariably hostile to the cause and the interests of capital and labor. The action of the courts in all disputes and controversies arising from disagreements on principles of equity and justice between employers and employes, upon questions involved in strikes and the conduct of union labor in such discussions with capital, furnish reasons for the belief that too often labor is unfairly discriminated against, that the bandage has slipped from the eyes of justice and that she has developed a continuous and pronounced "wink" in the direction of capital. One can hardly reconcile with his ideas of the bandage and scale the fact that justice as administered by our courts can see no harm in the maintenance of a blacklist by employers, while the use of the boycott by labor when placed in her balance is found to be a very weighty offense indeed.

These are some of the considerations that raise in the minds of American citizens: Are our liberties gradually slipping away?

There are other thoughts along the same line being daily brought up by rapidly arising developments. And this brings us to another consideration—Why should there be any opposition to the fullest exercise of the theory and principle of the initiative and referendum?

Is it because our statesmen and lawmakers have no confidence in the people that they would deny the right of governing themselves?

There can be no other explanation of it.

And yet the history of Legislatures and legislation, whether it be State or municipal, will bear out the statement that the people have had much greater reason for distrust of their representatives in the law-making institutions of the country than these law-makers have for distrust of the people.

The conclusion inevitable from these reflections is: That it is time for the people to organize in their own behalf; for labor—organized labor—to exercise its rights under the constitution and the law, to carry their just policies into execution by purifying the bench and the Legislatures by the wise and judicious exercise of the ballot, independent of party. In this way we may be enabled to take part in the great work of keeping a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" from fading from the face of the earth.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barbe shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

WAGES IN JAPAN.

The rapid increase in wages is hitting the new Japanese manufacturers in their most vital point. An attempt was made to obtain cheap labor last year by importing a number of Chinese coolies. The government quickly intervened and had the coolies expelled, with the accompaniment of considerable indignity and suffering. Japan has no hesitation in protecting herself from cheaper labor, although she objects to America having similar protection from her people.

The labor question raises yet another issue. Japan's success as a manufacturing nation has so far been largely due to the low wages of her toilers. The cotton mills, with an unlimited supply of women workers at 5 pence a day and children at a few pence per week; the factories with skilled men earning an average wage of 60 sen (15d.) a day, are able to turn out goods very cheaply. The Japanese workingman, in the opinion of all competent authorities, is not nearly so capable a handler of machinery as the European. Generally speaking, it takes two Japanese men to do the work of one European where much machinery is used. Japanese deftness lies largely in handicrafts.

So long as human material was cheap this did not matter much. But now we have labor appreciating all the time, until in some districts known to me 2 shillings a day has to be paid. Firms that land goods at Japanese ports are already becoming loud in their complaints of the cost of handling freight. The Japanese manufacturer thus finds his labor bill growing larger, while his direct taxation is double or treble what it once was.

At the same time a new commercial rival is arising. The factory system is being introduced into parts of China, especially around the Yangtse valley, and the Chinese are beginning to produce on a considerable scale certain lines of goods in competition with Japan. In China labor is still paid a minimum wage and taxation is low. The Chinese worker is at least equal to the Japanese. What China has lacked up to now has been government direction and skilled government aid in finance, in securing cheap freight and in getting and keeping customers. Dear labor and high taxation threaten Japan more nearly and more seriously than any armada from foreign lands.

It must not be forgotten that the Japanese trader will always have, whether labor is scarce or plentiful, one great source of strength at his back. The most efficient trade organization of Japan is the government itself. It opens up new markets, it backs up manufacturers and merchants in every possible way, and it fosters industry after a manner which economists of the old school would term dry nursing. It has commercial pupils all over the world seeking information, and this information is fully at the disposal of the right parties. Its consuls are the advance agents of commerce. Its highest statesmen interest themselves in trade triumphs. Japan believes and acts on its belief, that successful commerce is essential to national existence.—*London Daily Mail.*

JAPS EXCLUDED CHEAP LABOR.

If a certain episode in Japan had been known on this side it would have furnished what might be called the retort logical in the recent labor controversy. Japan's period of expansion brought about higher living expenses, larger wages and increased cost of manufacture. Accordingly certain Japanese manufacturers imported cheap Chinese coolie labor under contract.

Japanese workers promptly protested. The expulsion of cheap foreign labor was demanded. There was a row over it, and the issue was not slow in getting into Nipponese politics.

They have pretty lively politics over there, and soon the Chinese contract laborers were expelled and the importation of more prohibited.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



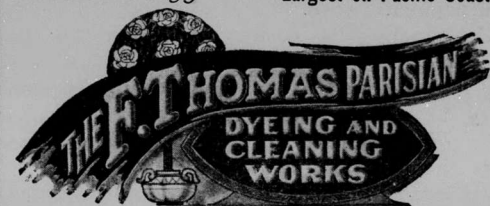
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Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery
Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process
Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY 526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital, \$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash, 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds, 1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907, 36,907,687.50
Total Assets, 39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3864 Mission street.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS STRIKE.

The Schmidt Label and Lithograph Company, a concern which has frequently been in conflict with the unions of the printing trades, violated the rules of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

A special joint meeting of Printing Pressmen No. 24, and Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 33, was held last Friday in the Labor Temple, and it was determined by a practically unanimous vote to call out members of both organizations working for the company, unless it receded from its position in the matter of employing boys to do journeymen's work.

The company also desires to re-establish the nine-hour day.

The firm declined to make any change, consequently the workmen were called out.

Four printing pressmen and 12 printing press feeders and assistants are out.

On Monday 12 lithographic press feeders joined the strikers.

The officers of the unions involved report that they have the situation well in hand, and the strikers will receive the support of the International.

The headquarters of the Printing Pressmen and Press Feeders are located at 186 Erie street.

BOTTLE CANERS WALK OUT.

Last Saturday the members of the Bottle Caners' Union employed by the Pacific Coast Glass Company and the Illinois-Pacific Glass Company were notified by the managers of these concerns that, commencing last Monday, wages would be reduced 10 per cent.

A special meeting of the union was held Monday in the Labor Temple, when it was decided not to return to work until the old rate of wages had been restored, consequently 35 girls and 10 men failed to report for work under the cut rate. There is little likelihood that the manufacturers will be able to secure non-union help, and as the girls and men appear to be quite determined to refuse to accept a reduction of wages, it seems probable that the manufacturers will reconsider their action.

JAPANESE FLOCK TO BRAZIL.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated March 27th, states that the steamer Kasado Maru will leave Kobe, April 12th and bring to Brazil one thousand Japanese agricultural laborers to work in the State of San Paulo. The federal government, it appears, has decided to encourage this immigration, and the first contract for field laborers already has been signed with a Japanese emigration company.

The steamer Amanda left Santiago de Cuba recently with five hundred emigrants who will seek new homes in this republic.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' STRIKE.

At a special meeting of Carriage and Wagon Workers, Local No. 6, held in the Labor Temple last Thursday evening it was decided to call a strike in all shops where the proprietors refused to sign the yearly schedule, which becomes operative to-day. At the same time it was reported that shops employing over one-half of the membership of 500 had signed the agreement, which is the same as that in force last year.

The agreement presented to the manufacturers has been indorsed by the International Union and also by the Labor Council.

Local No. 6 comprises carriage blacksmiths, woodworkers, carriage painters and carriage trimmers, and is the largest organization of this kind west of Chicago. The refusal of a number of manufacturers to sign the old agreement is taken to indicate a determination on their part to take advantage of the dull season to cut wages and establish the open-shop system.

The union has established headquarters in the Labor Temple, where the strikers register each day.

In view of the fact that the men asked no concessions whatever, it is evident that the employers had intended to take advantage of dull trade conditions at an "opportune time," and endeavor to force the open-shop system on the union. With over one-half the membership of the union employed, however, the manufacturers will find it a difficult matter to bring the Carriage Workers to terms. Every member of the union working for firms who refused to renew the agreement responded to the strike call.

The men are confident of victory.

NEUSTADTER BROS. GRANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

On last Monday, Neustadter Bros., the pioneer manufacturers of "Standard" shirts and "Boss of the Road" overalls inaugurated the eight-hour day in their large factory at Fillmore and Oak streets.

This action of the firm is highly appreciated by its many employees, members of the Garment Workers' Union.

This is the only factory of the kind on this Coast running on an eight-hour schedule.

All products of Neustadter Bros. bear the label of the United Garment Workers of America.

The firm deserves the congratulations of all advocates of the normal workday.

STAY AWAY FROM NOME.

A circular received by the Labor Council from Local No. 240, Western Federation of Miners of Nome, Alaska, says:

"Mines employing largest number of men are nearly all worked out. No new discoveries have been made this winter.

"Over 1,500 men came up to this country in 1907 and failed to get employment. A similar rush in 1908 will result in starvation of numbers of men, and wages below living rates for those securing temporary work.

"Do not come here with the old plea that you were unaware of conditions. If any employer or employment shark promises you work it is with the intention of getting you up here to break the union wage scale; to make a scab of you.

"Do not let the transportation companies separate you from your fare and leave you stranded on these shores.

"Once up here, how are you going to get out?

"Over 500 unemployed men are asking themselves this question at present. Stay away from Nome, Alaska, during 1908."

T. J. Donohue and R. E. Moriarty have been elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council by the Pile Drivers' Union.

BUILDING TRADES TEMPLE DEDICATED.

The formal dedication of the magnificent Building Trades Temple, at Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, took place last Saturday evening. During the day the building was thrown open to visitors for inspection, and many hundreds called during the day to inspect the halls. The guests in groups of ten were taken in charge by ushers, who showed them over the entire building.

In the evening the dedicatory ceremonies began at 8 o'clock in the large assembly hall on the upper floor. The opening address was by Chairman McCarthy, after which there were addresses by the following named:

Peter Burke, Vice-President International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Edward McGee, Vice-President International Union of Elevator Constructors; E. A. Clancy, Vice-President Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International; Walter E. O'Connell, Vice-President of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of America; William Bell, Vice-President Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; J. Dennis, Vice-President Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; William Nolan, Vice-President Operative Plasterers' International Association; Henry Ullner, General Secretary-Treasurer American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; F. J. McNulty, Grand President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; J. C. Skemp, General Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; William D. Huber, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and James Kirby, General President of the National Building Trades Council of America.

The exercises closed with short addresses by Cleveland L. Dam, General Counsel for the State and local Building Trades Councils, and O. A. Tveitmo, Secretary of the local Council. In addition to the speaking there were musical numbers by an orchestra in the main hall and a concert by another orchestra on the lower floor. After the announcement had been made that the building had been dedicated to organized labor a dance was held under the direction of W. Walsh of the Painters' Union as Floor Director, assisted by a large committee.

The building contains twelve halls, and ranks as one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States devoted to union labor.

The temporary injunction issued by Justice Gould, of the Court of Equity, of the District of Columbia, in the (Van Cleave) Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all others, has been made permanent. The case will now be carried to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor designated the second Sunday in May of each year as labor's Memorial Day. In setting apart this day labor recognizes the great services of the men and women who have gone to the "great beyond" and in their lives rendered valuable aid in the great uplifting work of the toilers, the masses of our country.

President Roosevelt sent a characteristic message to Congress last Monday in which he strongly reiterates his demand for labor legislation. Press dispatches state, however, that the message was coldly received by the majority.

It should be borne in mind that there is no law, aye, not even a court decision, compelling union men or their friends of labor to buy a Buck's stove or range. No, not even to buy a Loewe Hat.

Labor must and will exercise its every lawful right to protect not only its own interests and welfare, but those of every man, woman and child of our country.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

According to one of our daily papers not likely to err in its discussion of matters pertaining to the United Railroads to the disadvantage of the corporation, a member of the Fleet Committee, W. C. Ralston by name, objected to the way the "small fry" harassed the President—Patrick Calhoun. If the gentleman was correctly quoted, and he seemingly was, the remark was unfortunate. The expression "small fry" is intended to convey the meaning that those of us who haven't as many nickels as we would like to carry around, should remember that inconvenient fact, and not criticise anyone who has wealth, or take a side in civic controversies without bending the hinges of the knee to the man with a fat bank account. All of which is very proper from the Ralston point of view, but, after all, perhaps the gentleman has failed to make allowances for differences of opinion or to grasp the essential that citizens are still citizens whether they have well-fed wallets or not.

Mr. Calhoun is more than a private individual. He represents one of the most important corporations in the city of San Francisco, and in his dealings with the public the latter has a perfectly legitimate right to express its opinion or opinions—individually or collectively. It might be opportune to remark here that the "small fry" contribute their five-cent pieces with liberality to the United Railroads, and these nickels are soon turned into dollars and the dollars into golden eagles. If the "small fry" should desert San Francisco, it wouldn't pay to run cars or do very much else. We have just as much right to object to Mr. Calhoun reducing the wages of his employees to twenty-five cents an hour on the ground that he "can get all the men needed" as he has to do the reducing, in fact a far better right, because arbitration boards have fixed, in the past, a higher rate of compensation, and the community suffers when men are unable to support themselves and their families as becomes American citizens. There wouldn't be much chance for business men to make money if the tactics of the United Railroads were followed generally. The trade union alone stands as a barrier against such an inhuman rate of pay, and the unionists, leaving aside the question of collective bargaining, have a just grievance against a public-service corporation assuming such an attitude.

And then again, the "small fry" are interested in the streets, and have a right either to praise or criticise the network of wires that disgrace our thoroughfares—a possible death-dealing system of propelling cars, and, anyway, an eyesore to every man and woman who has an eye for civic beauty. The streets belong to all, and the "small fry" use them and are interested in them.

There are other reasons why citizens fail to agree with the public policy of Mr. Calhoun. It isn't necessary to deal with them here, perhaps, but they add to the serious objection to the "small fry" line of argument.

Mr. Ralston is a stockbroker, according to the Crocker-Langley "Who's Who." He is interested in financial affairs, and if he reasons out his position in the world to the final analysis, he will discover that the "small fry" contribute the nickels that make up the dollars of the "large fry." And if he is candid with himself, he will further realize that it isn't money that makes the man, although it often-times makes the man go.

* * *

A Los Angeles contractor refused to permit Christians to work on the construction of the new Y. M. C. A. building on the ground that they are, as a rule, inferior workmen. The papers have commented on the statement, and it is said that some of the good people of the southern city are very much exercised. And they have a right to be perturbed. Such discrimination is absurd, and particularly from a section that boasts of its freedom from the "tyranny" of men selling their labor together for

mutual protection. There isn't a trade union in this broad land that thinks of questioning an applicant or a member as to his religious belief. To say that a man is an inferior workman because he attends mass or goes to prayer meeting is an insult to intelligence. It has remained for Los Angeles to publish to the world the intolerance of some of those residing within its borders, and full opportunity is afforded those who have prated long and loud on the necessity of "industrial freedom" (at the employer's rate of figuring) to show their consistency and "swat" that contractor and others of his ilk who disgrace the American commonwealth.

* * *

It is sometimes amusing to watch the way the dollar acts on the minds of men and women. Down in Menlo Park where the millionaires rest from their labor and the well-to-do merchant wends his weary way to his city office, the landscape is threatened with an influx of pigtailed and a few ladies minus the poetic merry widow hats. To the observer of current events, it would seem proper that the Chinese should live somewhere if their presence is necessary to continue our industries and harvest the fruit crop. Now the wealthy gentlemen first alluded to have passed resolutions in their boards of trade and merchants' exchanges and kindred associations condemning the labor unions for their hostility to the "yellow peril," and many an easy-earned dollar has entered the coffers of the telegraph companies as a result of despatches to Congress and the President protesting against exclusion laws and advocating John and his chrysanthemum cousin as residents on the ground of public necessity. One gentleman nearly shed tears while addressing a woman's club in San Francisco on the evils that would surely attend a successful effort not to add to our race troubles.

To make a long story short, it appears that some Chinese were forced out of a location near Menlo Park, and, somewhat naturally, they cast almond-like glances around for another stopping place. They entered into negotiations with William Baird of Menlo to take over his land right in the heart of the residence section. A protest was filed with Mr. Baird that caused hesitation. It was signed by nearly all the millionaires, and here are some of the clauses that show that the Chinese are indeed a necessity—for the other fellow: "You will please take notice that the required legal measures will be instituted against you to enjoin you from establishing either Japanese or Chinese resorts on your property. The locality is now devoted to private residences of a high character, and is thickly settled. The installation of Mongolians on your premises, with their threatened occupations and their offensive habits of life, will be a private nuisance, which we will seek to prevent by necessary legal action."

Isn't that rich? The gentlemen who signed such vigorous language have, as a class, advocated Chinese labor for lo these many years—not because of a desire to learn the history of the ancient land from whence they came, not because they wear yellow skins, not for any reason other than the one transparent fact that they are *cheap*. They will work for less, and in the joy of the advocacy of this search to the end that a few dollars might be saved at the nation's expense, the Chinese have been landed and the heartless exclusion leagues condemned as all that was bad. Here the gentry of Menlo Park who go around in the new soft-green hats with graceful feathers had the opportunity of their lives. They could have reasoned thus: "We will show these union men and women who have the audacity to combine among themselves and exercise the rights of citizenship that we are consistent. We have advocated Chinese labor, up hill and down dale. Now it is absolutely necessary if the Chinese are to work in America that they must live in America. If they are forced out of Menlo Park and every other place, they will be obliged to fall overboard or return to the Orient. We will welcome them as brothers, in view of our position for several decades."

Did the millionaires take that stand. No! They object to John and his methods. Read this sentence again: "The installation of Mongolians, with their threatened occupations and their offensive habits of life, will be a private nuisance, which we will seek to prevent by necessary legal action."

The rich of Menlo Park have presented a powerful argument for exclusion, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves for advocating cheap labor and then refusing to permit those whom they favor commercially to live within sight on the ground that they are a "nuisance."

LITTLEFIELD A QUITTER.

Organized Labor in Washington, D. C., is claiming the political scalp of Congressman Chas. E. Littlefield of Maine, whose resignation from Congress was announced early in the week.

At the last election President Gompers and the American Federation of Labor tried with all their might to defeat Littlefield. He pulled through with a bare 1,000 majority, although in previous years he had been elected by many thousands.

It is asserted that Littlefield was fearful that he might not win again, and when he learned that labor was going to enter the coming campaign more vigorously than it did before, he thought it best to get out.

Littlefield's friends, however, say that the only reason that he was a candidate at the last election was that he did not care to retire under fire.

As chairman of the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee he is accused by labor leaders of having strangled the anti-injunction bill.

It is rumored that Mr. Littlefield is to be the head of a new legal branch of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, headed by C. W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich., who has waged war on labor unions for several years.

"I always did think Congressman Littlefield had a yellow streak. I received news of his resignation as a member of congress with mixed feelings of pleasure," said President Gompers. "I say with mixed feelings of pleasure because it would have been infinitely more pleasurable for labor to have overwhelmingly defeated him in the coming election. He got wind that organized labor would wage war on him if he sought renomination, and I guess discretion got the better part of his valor."

"He has attacked me most bitterly with black-guard words, yet I have no feeling against him personally, but for organized labor I am glad that one of its most active, hostile and unreasonably unjust assailants is removed from Congress."

Reports from all over the country are to the effect that never before in the history of organized labor has such concerted action been taken as was the case on April 25-26-27, when, as advised by the American Federation of Labor, "Protest Meetings" were held throughout the length and breadth of the land, and resolutions adopted which have been forwarded to Congress, as well as the individual members thereof. Labor is in earnest in demanding remedial legislation, and if it is refused by this Congress, there'll be something doing in November

Among the international officials who were in this city last week were W. D. Huber, President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and James Kirby, President of the recently organized section of the American Federation of Labor. Both gentlemen came to this city to participate in the exercises incident to the opening of the Building Trades Temple.

The Typographical Union of Germany (composed of printers, press-feeders, feeders and type-founders), according to the last report, had a membership of 53,807 and a treasury of 5,891,100 marks (about \$1,470,000). The benefits also provide for the widow and orphans of its deceased members.

"TYRANNY OF LABOR."

While it is generally admitted that trades unions have come to stay and that organized labor is an established institution, it should also be admitted that their remarkable growth has been possible because of the high aims of the various organizations and the desire of members to give and receive fair treatment. A cardinal object of trades unionism "is to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor." In the face of the admissions referred to and also in view of the laudable objects of the union movement, we are constantly being preached to by the union smashing alliances and their subsidized organs about the "tyranny of labor unions." An able defense from this charge is made by the *Pittsburg Leader* in the following editorial:

"Denunciation of the 'tyranny' of labor unions is common. It is a favorite theme of those who have their own private reasons for condemning unionism among workmen.

"They invariably present one side of the case only and offer one-sided testimony to support the charge that they make against the unions. That is deemed sufficient by them, and it is sometimes accepted as sufficient by persons who do not take the trouble to look upon the other side.

"It is probably true that workingmen who have no sympathy with unionism or who object to certain of its rules that directly apply to themselves have felt that the unions are tyrannical. They may have hindered some one from working as he pleased for wages he was willing to accept or as many hours as he chose to work. He regarded that as tyranny.

"But he gives no thought to the tyranny there would be without the labor union, the tyranny of capital. That tyranny would make him work as some other man decreed he should, for wages that he was unwilling to accept, but had to take or starve, and so many hours that his health might be ruined, his life shortened and he deprived of all opportunity for the enjoyment of even the small reward of his toil.

"It is to prevent this tyranny of capitalists that labor unions are forced to make rules and laws that may seem to be burdensome and oppressive to some workingmen and which undoubtedly do restrain personal liberty to an extent.

"But if restraint of the liberty of the individual is tyranny, then all laws are tyrannical. In fact, the anarchist declares that they are, and can give just as good and convincing testimony to prove that as does the class that talks about the tyranny of labor unions give to prove the union's despotic oppression of the workingman.

"The labor union question is whether workingmen through their own organizations shall restrict their own personal liberties or whether they will without organization subject themselves to any restriction of those liberties that capitalists may desire to impose upon them.

"And the right answer to that question is that the man who governs himself is free, while he who is governed by another man is a slave.

"How much would labor get if each individual workingman was left to deal for himself with organized capital, which was in possession of the goods of which the individual wanted a share?

"Each man would then be free from the tyranny of the labor unions. He could demand as large or accept as small a share of the products of his labor as he pleased. He would be a free man.

"But he would be dealing with a man or with a combination of men, likewise free, in possession of both his share and theirs and with final authority to make the division. Unless he had back of him a power at least equal to that of the man or men who held the products he would have little hope of getting anything nearly equal to the share he was justly entitled to.

"To get the power he needs he and his comrades in toil must give up to their labor unions their

right to independence of action in the sale of their labor. As individuals they must sacrifice this for the material welfare of all, and it is this sacrifice that is demanded of them that is denounced by the anti-unionists as 'tyranny.'

"It is the kind of 'tyranny' upon which are founded all of the free governments of the world. It is a tyranny that must ever prevail if the whole social fabric of civilized government is not to fall to pieces. The individual must surrender part of his personal liberties for the common good, and it is only when he selfishly declines to do so willingly that this is tyranny to him."

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Twenty-six years ago, at the convention held in Chicago on August 12, 1881, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America first saw the light as a militant force in the field of organized labor. It started with a nucleus of twelve local unions, comprising 2042 members all told. It has now grown to 1703 locals in 1275 cities and towns, with a dues paying membership of upward of 161,200. The brotherhood was organized to protect the carpentry trade from the evils of low scales and botch work, its aim having always been to encourage a higher standard of skill, thus making it the easier to maintain a fair wage, to re-establish an apprentice system and to aid and assist its members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a funeral benefit on the death of a wife of a member ranging from \$25 to \$50, a funeral benefit to members' families of \$100 to \$200 and a disability benefit of \$100 to \$400.

In the past two years there has been expended for these general benefits the sum of \$316,840.85, and since 1884 \$1,132,371.76 has been paid in the same way, while in the latter period \$1,683,000 was spent by local unions for sick benefits and \$486,190.47 donated to the locals by the brotherhood for strike defense purposes. This aggregates considerably over \$3,000,000 expended for charitable and benevolent purposes.

The brotherhood is also what might be called a protective trades union as well as a benevolent and charitable organization. In this direction it has advanced the wages in hundreds of localities throughout the country and placed fully \$6,500,000 more in pay annually in the pockets of its members. It has reduced the hours from nine per day to eight in 480 cities and from ten per day to nine in 791 other cities, not to mention many other localities in which it has established the eight and nine hour work-day. Through the shortening of hours upwards of 30,000 more workmen have secured employment throughout the country notwithstanding the depression so keenly felt here and elsewhere among the building trades. All competent carpenters are eligible to membership.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

PRISON-MADE CIGARS IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Post*, in a recent issue, describes the conditions under which the State of Ohio manufactures cigars for contractors on the "piece price" plan in the Ohio prisons. Under this plan that State makes cigars for the George B. Sprague Cigar Company at so much per thousand, doing the bunch-making, stripping and rolling for less than free labor receives for rolling. Outsiders are not permitted to see the interior of the cigar shops unless they have a pull. Cigar shop No. 1 is a more horrible place to look into than the insane asylum. It was a shockingly dirty, unventilated place the day I was there, filled with senseless men and cripples. Here was a man with a strange growth, larger than a banana, on his neck; here a man with chorea; and all around were hollow-faced men coughing and expectorating. The light of human intelligence was in the faces of few, most of the men being what are known in expressive slang as "half dips" and "prison simples." "This is the place we send that class," a guard said.

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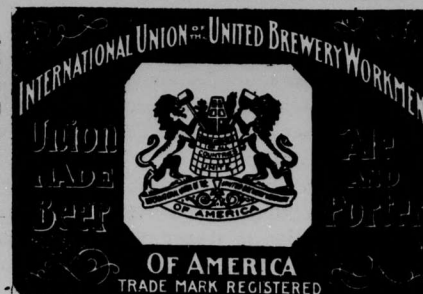
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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.**In the United States and Workmen's Compensation in Foreign Countries.**

"The legal liability of employers for injuries to their employes in the United States, and a 'Summary of the workmen's compensation acts of foreign countries,' are the subjects of articles in Bulletin No. 74 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In the first article Lindley B. Clark discusses at length the more important principles of the common law as generally applied to the subject of employers' liability in this country, together with such variations as appear in certain States. The article also reproduces the laws of those States which have passed enactments on the subject, and presents the construction put thereon where they have been reviewed by the Superior State Courts or the Federal Courts.

The impossibility of adequately securing to the workman the needed protection by a mere grant of right of action for injuries for which the employer can rightly be charged is only too evident from the discussion of the principles of law applicable.

In striking contrast with conditions in the United States is the position of the foreign workman who is injured by accident in the course of his employment. Practically every foreign country of any importance industrially has by legislation recognized the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries from accidents received in the course of his employment. Twenty-two foreign States have enacted such legislation, namely—Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, Western Australia.

While there is some variation in the provision of the foreign laws as to the circumstances under which workmen are entitled to compensation, as a rule compensation is not payable unless the injury causes disablement for a specified number of days or weeks.

The employer may usually be relieved from the payment of compensation if he can prove that the injury was caused intentionally or by willful misconduct, or, in some countries, by the gross negligence of the injured person or during the performance of an illegal act. In none of these 22 countries does ordinary negligence on the part of the injured employe work a forfeiture of the right to compensation.

The industries usually covered by the laws are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In a considerable number of countries only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers and technical experts, come within the operations of the law. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain and Sweden. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, the British colonies, and Hungary the laws apply to salaried employes and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, and Russia. Employes of the State, provincial and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four of the countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary and Luxemburg, where the employes also bear a part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. In all the countries but Sweden the compensation is based upon the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and of periodical allowances

for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lump-sum payments for permanent disability or death.

In most countries employers may contract with State or private insurance institutions for the transfer of the burden of payment of compensation. In a number of countries such transfer is obligatory. Provision is usually made for the protection of the beneficiaries in case of insolvency of employers.

The acts of nearly all of the countries are framed with the view of obviating the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. The laws are so specific with regard to the compensation allowed and the regulations for its payment that agreements are usually amicably made between the employers and the victims of the accident. If disputes arise, however, the law specifies the necessary procedure for their settlement either by special arbitration tribunals or by the ordinary law courts.

EIGHT HOURS LONG ENOUGH.

The regular working hours should be no more than eight in twenty-four. Man nor woman was not created entirely to labor, for the scheme of nature evidences in various ways that human beings were endowed with five senses that they might be of some practical benefit to them. To be compelled to labor until strength is exhausted leads to excesses, for then there comes that inordinate desire for artificial stimulant to quickly infuse activity into the wasted and sluggish tissues of the body. The eye that is only accustomed to viewing the four walls of some murky workshop not only loses its luster, but there is mirrored upon the brain a monotonous picture incapable of inspiring any ennobling action. The father or mother reduced by penury to live in squalid quarters and exist upon the coarsest food reduces the span of life of their children, and civilization itself must eventually feel the heavy weight of impoverishment of its component parts. It has been recorded the "day should be divided into three equal parts, eight hours for labor, eight hours for the worship of God and assisting a worthy distressed brother, and eight hours for refreshment and sleep."—*The Labor Leader, Baltimore.*

IMMIGRANT LABOR.

There are two powerful streams, quite reciprocal in nature, the one flowing toward, the other away from, this country, that have created new forces in our economic life while changing the whole current of events in parts of Europe. Both are to-day at high-water mark. Every year from a million to a million and a quarter aliens are admitted to American ports. Some come to work and save and found new homes, others to work and sweat and save so that finally they may relapse into a life of ease in the land of their nativity.

They form the westward flowing stream. Out of this stream there is created that other one whose current is eastward. But, whereas the first is of humanity, the second is of gold. Out of the savings of the foreign born in America \$250,000,000 a year is now going abroad.

The annual increase is about 10 per cent. If this money were retained here it would be sufficient every four years to liquidate our interest bearing debt. It cannot be controlled. It is the quid pro quo, the international credit balance, to which the immigrant laborer is entitled if he is worthy of his hire. The annual distribution of this great sum of money throughout Europe is in the following proportion: Italy, \$70,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$65,000,000; Great Britain, \$25,000,000; Norway and Sweden, \$25,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; Germany, \$15,000,000; Greece, \$5,000,000; all others, including France, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark, \$10,000,000.—*North American Review.*

The eight-hour day went into effect at Marysville, Cal., on April 5. Every contractor, builder and employer gave notice that eight hours will constitute a working day. There will be no decrease in wages.

FAREWELL TO JOHN MITCHELL.

Tears are generally credited as a weakness of women or the safety exhaust of children. But the dramatic scene in the German House, when John Mitchell took his farewell leave of the men he has led for ten years demonstrated that strong men with great hearts are unable and even unwilling at times to control the quiver of the lips and the shedding of tears. A thousand men gathered from the coal mining camps of the United States and Canada, passed in line to shake hands with the man who has laid aside the leadership. Few could say more than "God bless you," and "John" could not risk a reply in words. Two Congressmen who filed past in that long line were just common men, not immune from tears.

Since John Mitchell became leader conditions have vastly improved in the mining regions, in the homes of the miners and in the outlook for their children. Higher wages are paid and better working conditions are found. Mr. Mitchell has not only encouraged better physical condition, but he has urged the men to live cleaner lives, to provide better homes for their families, to establish and maintain schools, to observe the law and recognize the rights of others. The benediction that Mr. Mitchell leaves with his people was not in words alone therefore. He would not claim the credit for all that has been done, but he is inseparable from the new and improved conditions that exist. Boys under sixteen years of age cannot now enter the mines; "pluck me" company stores have largely disappeared.

Self-respect has been inculcated and miners, even those recently arrived from foreign countries, have been taught that they must make this their homeland and that they must respect home and family if they would prosper. It was worthy of the man that in his closing scene he should plead for united support for his successor. These were his words: "Hold up the hands of your officers. A pat on the back, a word of good-will, will do more good than all the criticisms which you may give. I know that in my life the man who came to me and said, 'Jack, you are doing well, God bless you!' gave me courage to do more work, and better, than he who came with harsh words and criticisms."

It is curious to note the effect that Mr. Mitchell has had on the miners in the decade in which he has led them in the great meetings that yearly have assembled in this city. The changes even extend to personal appearances. Fierce mustaches have been shaved off and many of the men have adopted the John Mitchell clean shave, the John Mitchell coat and soft hat and the John Mitchell carnation in the buttonhole. There is not that bitterness for the employer that was shown before he began to preach to them his doctrine of peace and consideration.

It is not reserved for only ministers of the gospel to call down the benediction of God. Certainly no more fervent benediction was ever pronounced than the one with which this retiring leader of coal miners closed this dramatic scene:

"May God bless our movement. May He look down on our efforts to better the lot of humanity with that favor, with that grace He has given in the days that I have led you."—*Indianapolis News.*

WORKERS' RIGHTS DEFINED.

A decision recently delivered by the Michigan Supreme Court says: "Workingmen have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

Smoke the La Pacosta, the best ten-cent union-made cigar. **

THINK THIS OVER.

Labor has received another hard blow from the United States Supreme Court. They are coming thick and fast these days. This time the decision is intended to strike from the hands of union labor its most potential offensive and defensive weapon.

Passing upon an appeal brought from a lower court by Dietrich Lowe, a Danbury hat manufacturer, the Supreme Court decided that the manufacturer had a claim for damages because of a boycott levied against his manufactures by the Hatters' Union and the American Federation of Labor. It was held by the court that the organizations named conspired to injure Lowe's interstate trade, and were, therefore, liable under the Sherman anti-trust law for damages.

This makes three decisions rendered by the Supreme Court within a short time against labor. The first was the declaration that the employers' liability law was unconstitutional; the second, that the law against the discharge of a workman because of membership in a union was unconstitutional.

It is thought that this latest decision is a sure indication of the position the court will take in the matter of the American Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list and the Buck Stove Company. James W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck Company, and also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is pushing this suit, as well as a general campaign against Samuel Gompers and the entire trade union movement, has expressed himself as highly pleased at the court's decision in the Danbury hatter's case.

In a statement to the press Wednesday he said: "I rejoice in this decision, for it is the culmination of a life work. It is no surprise. I have always had an abiding faith in the Constitution and the law of the country, as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

"Well," says the union man, who is getting the worst of it, "it is natural to have faith in an institution which gives you what you want."

But what will the trade unions do with all this array of court decisions against them? Van Cleave says: "This decision of the Supreme Court carefully eliminates all the coercive, violent and criminal methods of the American Federation of Labor that have been so prominent in the past."

Pretty strong word that word "criminal," and Mr. Van Cleave would find it rather difficult, even supported by his "abiding faith," to prove its applicability to any acts of the American Federation of Labor.

A consensus of the opinions of labor men with whom the editor of this column talked about the Supreme Court's latest decision was that the thing for union labor to do now was to push the union label. They said that if it was unlawful to agitate the products of a non-union concern, it certainly was lawful to advise one's friends to patronize union manufacturers. It was thought that this idea could be carried to the extent of refusing to trade with a merchant who did not handle union label goods when such were obtainable.

This would change the campaign from one of "knocking" to one of "boosting." Instead of denouncing the dealers in non-union goods, the organization would praise the dealer in union goods.

Just think that over and talk with the labor leagues about it.—James R. Buchanan, in *New York Journal*.

A union wage scale is but minimum—or backstop—to the rear of which an employer can not go, but there is nothing to prevent a superior workman from demanding and receiving a wage commensurate with his ability and worth. And this should be so recognized by employers of labor, and then the up-to-date contractors will have the best mechanics and thereby be more prosperous.—*Zanesville Labor Journal*.

Union men of San Francisco should try the La Pacosta, a first-class ten-cent union-made cigar, made by Kelley & Doan, 16th and Valencia Sts. ***

ROOSEVELT ON THE INJUNCTION.

President Roosevelt, on the 27th ult., submitted to Congress a message dealing with certain legislative measures previously urged by him, noting the favorable prospects in some matters and urging immediate action in others. In the latter connection, the President speaks of the injunction question, as follows:

"First as to the power of injunction and of punishment for contempt. In contempt cases, save where immediate action is imperative, trial should be before another judge. As regards injunctions, some such legislation as that I have previously recommended should be enacted. There are those who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has repeatedly been made of the power of the injunction in labor disputes. Those in whose judgment we have most right to trust are of the opinion that while most of the complaint against the use of the injunction is unwarranted, yet that it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men. I ask that it be limited in some way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I do not wish to see an embittered effort made to destroy it. It is unwise stubbornly to refuse to provide against a repetition of the abuses which have caused the present unrest.

"In a democracy like ours it is idle to expect permanently to thwart the determination of the great body of our citizens. It may be and often is the duty of a court, a legislature or an executive to resist and defy a gust of popular passion, and most certainly no public servant, whatever may be the consequences to himself, should yield to what he thinks wrong. But in a question which is emphatically one of public policy, the policy which the public demands is sure in the end to be adopted, and a persistent refusal to grant to a large portion of our people what is right is only too apt in the end to result in causing much irritation that when the right is obtained it is obtained in a movement so ill-considered and violent as to be accompanied by much that is wrong. The process of injunction in labor troubles, as well as where State laws are involved, should be used sparingly and only where there is the clearest necessity for it; but it is one so necessary to the efficient performance of the duty of the court in behalf of the Nation that it is in the highest degree to be regretted that it should be liable to reckless use, for this reckless use tends to make honest men desire to so hamper its execution as to destroy its usefulness."

There seems to be no doubt of the President's earnestness in the matter of amending the law governing the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The expressed, and, in fact, reiterated, fear that delay in affording adequate legislative relief will result ultimately in legislation more drastic than any so far proposed is obviously well founded. The regrettable feature of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to reform the evil of "government by injunction" is that he misses the mark by an effort to discriminate between what he conceives to be the real and the imaginary abuses of the injunction. In a word, the President deals with the question as a matter of policy, rather than as a matter of principle, and in

so doing places himself squarely between two fires—between those who wish to see the use of the injunction extended so as to destroy the unions, and those who wish to see the use of that instrument restricted to the protection of property rights, as these are properly understood. The President's influence, if thrown to the side of either of these contestants, would do much to settle the question one way or other. Perhaps, under the circumstances, labor ought to feel thankful to Mr. Roosevelt that he has gone as far as he has in the right direction. There can be no doubt that logically the conclusion to be drawn from the President's reasoning bears out the position assumed by the labor movement in the matter of anti-injunction legislation.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Union halls are high schools of union men; there they study and digest the practical problems of life.—*Seattle Union Record*.

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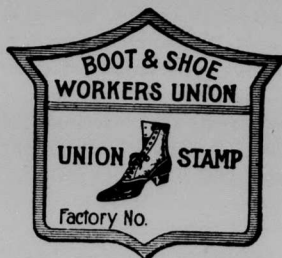
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Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
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Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PRESS MISREPRESENTATIONS OF LABOR'S CRITICISM OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Our editorial in the March issue, says the *American Federationist*, on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hatter's case, has been commented upon by many newspapers all over the country. We wish we could think the general trend of the comment intelligent, honest or helpful. We regret to say that these qualities are mostly conspicuous by their absence from nearly all of the criticisms and attacks to which this journal and its editor, as well as the American Federation of Labor itself, have been subjected. In not a few cases, gross, malicious, vicious misrepresentation has been recklessly resorted to, the evident purpose being to poison the public mind against the American Federation of Labor and to represent the latter as a criminal combination that ought to be prosecuted and suppressed.

Several papers have used the phrase "opposition to the Supreme Court" in describing our attitude. They know better. On the contrary, while protesting against its injustice, we stated that we accepted the decision as the law of the land. We also expressed our belief in the integrity and honesty of the court, in its desire to construe the laws and legal principles so as to insure equality of right and immunities. But, the same time, we ventured to criticize the reasoning of the court, to point out some mistakes of fact and of logic. Is this "opposing the court" in any objectionable sense? Has not the court been criticised before by Democrats, by Republicans, by Populists, by Independents? Was not the income tax criticised? Was not the Philippine tariff and flag decision criticised, even by prominent members of Congress? Since when has the Supreme Court been above temperate and fair criticism? What law or doctrine is there to prevent a citizen, whether in public or private life, or the editor of a newspaper or magazine from expressing his opinions as to the justice or soundness of court rulings?

Our rabid and dishonest critics have either forgotten, or else choose to ignore, the fact that the judges of the Supreme Court itself have criticised its decisions. Dissenting opinions are certainly not exceptional, and some of them have been severe, spirited and highly controversial. In the income tax decision the minority judges displayed much feeling in refuting the arguments of the majority, and the press of the country commented at the time on the earnestness and spirit with which the "court" was "opposed." In the lottery case the chief justice, in dissenting, told the court that its construction of the Constitution tended to preserve the form only of that charter, while destroying its substance and meaning. In the Arago case (Robertson vs. Baldwin) the dissenting opinion arraigned the majority decision and opinion of the court as enforcing slavery. These instances can be multiplied indefinitely. Were the minority judges opposing and attacking the court in these cases? Did any one assail them for their vigorous dissent and outspoken criticisms? No; many cordially indorsed their attitude and praised their candor and independence as, indeed, they deserved to be praised.

Another favorite phrase that has been greatly overworked is that "Mr. Gompers overrules the Supreme Court." The thoughtless may be led astray by such misuses of language, but to the sensible it is sufficiently plain that argument, criticism, and discussion of a decision do not constitute "overruling." Impotent rage and malignity alone can inspire cheap, idle misrepresentation of this sort.

But we have gone farther than negative criticism and discussion. We have favored and announced the use of the power and influence of organized labor and its friends, with Congress in every legitimate way in order to secure legislation legalizing the peaceful and orderly actions of labor. We have asserted and argued that just as a man may refuse to work for another, so may he, under right principle of action, refuse to give his custom to another man. We have further maintained that if men have

this right individually, they may have it as an organization when acting in concert. We shall continue to maintain this, in spite of all frenzied denunciation and stupid misrepresentation. Time was when the right of men to strike in concert was held to be illegal, and the sophists of that day drew all sorts of fanciful distinctions between individual strikes and strikes by large bodies and combinations. The progress of thought and of labor has overruled the laws and courts in that respect. It is now admitted—grudgingly, by the way—that men may strike in concert and under an agreement without becoming criminals, no matter how seriously their action may "injure" the employer, or how inconvenient the time for the strike may be for his interests. We contend—and in due time it will be the law—that men may agree to withhold their patronage from any one person, or from any number of persons, for any reason whatever, providing they do not libel or misrepresent, and provided they refrain from all manner of unlawful coercion and aggression. We assert, in short, the moral right of peaceful boycotting, which is only another name for peaceful withholding of patronage from men to whom they are under no legal or moral duty to give their custom or trade. Talk of "conspiracy," injury, malice, and so on, is misleading and irrelevant and question-begging, for it all assumes that men may not do collectively what they may do admittedly, individually.

For the present the Supreme Court has ruled that peaceful boycotting, as explained above, is illegal. There is no body to overrule it, except Congress and the people, whose views may be different and whose conception of public policy and public good may lead to a change in the laws. For such a change we shall work, as we have a right to work, and we are convinced that it must and will come. Lies and abuse and slander will not be permitted to obstruct the movement for saner and juster laws affecting the rights of workmen and citizens under the constitution.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces for the week beginning this Sunday matinee a great new show rich in merit, novelty and variety. It will be headed by Julius Steger, who will present his musical dramatic playlet, "The Fifth Commandment." Mr. Steger will be supported by an excellent little company. Those wonders of the acrobatic world, the Bedouin Troupe of Eight Arabs, will be an exciting feature of the coming program. The other new people will be May Boley, a clever and versatile comedienne and mimic, The Carbrey Brothers, who have a variety of extraordinary steps, and Shields and Rogers, the cowboy and the Indian. It will be the last week of Agnes Mahr & Co., Rosaire and Doreto and Avery and Hart. A series of New Orpheum Motion Pictures will close the entertainment.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

The international headquarters of the Marble Workers' Union has been removed from New York to Boston.

5% Good Income on 5% Small Savings

Five per cent is better than most small investors receive, but no more than they should when their savings are loaned out on good mortgage securities, free from speculation.

THE PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, organized in 1889, has been paying to its investors and depositors from five per cent to seven per cent interest per annum.

Assets, verified, \$1,216,203.81.

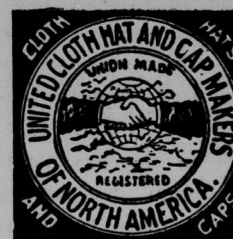
Inquire for particulars relating to its Installment Deposit Certificate at 569 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

**PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS** bearing this label
are **PERFECT**. They are made by
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an apprenticeship of **NOT LESS** than
THREE YEARS.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.



This is the only genuine
Label of the United
Cloth, Hat and Cap
Makers of North America,
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62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR
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BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

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2,000 DEALERS **WHY?**

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Markey 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers, No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1634 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Sec'y., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Malters—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 14th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday and 2nd Sunday, 316 Fourteenth.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

AN EMPLOYER ON LABOR UNIONS.

I am a manufacturer and an employer of a large number of men and women, and it is natural that I should be asked what is my attitude toward labor and especially toward labor unions. I desire to go on record in the most unqualified and emphatic way as to my approval of the principle of the labor unions. Not that I agree with everything that labor unions have done any more than I agree with everything the employers of labor have done. The labor union idea has always had my indorsement, and I have never been connected in any way with any organization opposed to it.

Daniel Webster once said: "There are many objects of great value to man which cannot be obtained by unconnected individuals, but must be attained, if obtained at all, by association."

The leading aims of labor unions are increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor necessary to earn them, and a more equal distribution of work among workmen. These aims are practical and praiseworthy, and they will be attained more certainly and more quickly by united than by individual effort.

—From a speech by Joseph McKibbin.

Representatives of sixty local labor organizations met at Chicago recently and formally launched the Chicago Equity Exchange, which proposes to distribute farm products direct from the grower to the consumer. At the meeting it was announced that approximately \$10,000 worth of stock of the co-operative enterprise had been subscribed for, and as soon as the necessary stores could be procured the work of dispensing union-grown potatoes and cabbages would be pushed in every part of the city. The following temporary officers were elected: President, L. P. Straube, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council; Vice-Presidents, Robert Nelson, Iron Molder, and John C. Flora, Carpenter; Secretary, B. C. Dillon, Musician; Treasurer, W. W. Scott, Farmer. The present store at 249 West Randolph street, which is operated by the exchange, will be made a central market from which the other stores will receive their supplies.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who, with several other young women, recently made an investigation of some typical blocks of New York tenement houses, not picked out because they were especially bad, found 558 child workers, of whom 406 were girls and 152 boys, all under sixteen years of age. One was only three years old, 3 were aged four, 21 aged five, 23 aged six, 44 aged seven, 45 aged ten, 62 aged eleven, 90 aged twelve, 76 aged thirteen, 46 from fourteen to sixteen. Of the whole number 491 were attending school, but working at home after school hours. Twenty-three were under age—too young even for a kindergarten, but old enough to work.

Judge McLemore has dissolved the injunction obtained in his court some time ago by the Luckenbach Towing Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by which the Norfolk Marine Engineers' Union, its officers and members, were restrained from interfering with the employes on the Luckenbach tugs in an effort to bring on an engineers' strike. Judge McLemore ruled that no injunction could lie until violence against the plaintiffs or their property was attempted by the defendants, and that members of the Engineers' Union were within their rights in endeavoring by argument or other fair means, to have employes of the plaintiffs quit their employment.

The British miners are up against a hard fight to secure the passage of their eight-hour bill in Parliament. The Liberal government is inclined to play into the hands of the mine owners, and the latter are backed up by nearly the whole of organized British capitalism in fighting the eight-hour bill. As a result the executive committee of the Northumberland miners, who have heretofore held aloof from the Labor party, decided to recommend that the members vote in favor of joining the Labor party.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
*Monotype machines.
*Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(16) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
(64) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(52) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Falsst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(150) *Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *..urdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(71) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) *Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
(96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPES AND STEREOTYPES.

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Not So Bad as It Seemed.

An American who recently made a walking tour of Ireland in company with his daughter, came upon a white-haired old woman sitting in front of a cabin surrounded by some poor little sticks of furniture and a fowl or two.

"An eviction," said the daughter.

The father said nothing, but being as rich in sympathy as he is in dollars, he made a five-pound note into a wad and pressed it into the old woman's hand.

"Now," said he, "tell me what is the matter?"

"Sure, sir," said the old woman, pausing in her courtesying, "me owl man's whitewashing."—*Ex.*

The Big Find.

"How does it happen that Brown is treating everybody in sight?"

"Why, you see, years ago he presented his wife with a little toy bank in which the children could keep their pennies."

"I see. And now he finds himself at the head of a frugal, industrious family?"

"No. Now he finds the bank!"—*Puck.*

"I shall expect you not to wear my clothes," said the lady of the house. "You needn't worry on that point, madam," retorted the new maid. "I wouldn't even patronize your dressmaker."—*Washington Herald.*

"Do you think the morals of the country are getting better?" "Of course they are. When a Congressman wants to make money now he resigns."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Well," said the cannibal chief as his followers brought in the lean but plucky explorer, "who in blazes ever said 'the bravest are the tenderest'?"—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Why do they have consultations of physicians, pa?" "Sometimes one doctor can think of something to operate for that hasn't occurred to the other."—*Ex.*

Even the Waves.

L. V. Harkness, the Standard Oil magnate of New York, was complimented at a banquet upon the tremendous earnings of his company.

"But at this season," said Mr. Harkness, "the earnings of the seaside hotel man seem to me much more impressive. Just now, with their hotels closed till next June, our seaside hotel men are starting with maids and valets and couriers and enormous letters of credit for the Riviera and Sicily and Egypt—traveling veritably like princes.

"It all reminds me of a rich hotel man I once met at Atlantic City.

"Splendid surf you have here," said I.

"He smiled complacently.

"Yes," he answered, "like everybody else here, the waves reach our town in great style, but they all go away broke."—*Ex.*

Who Won the Bet?

An Irishman and a Jew were seated on the ground. Both wore long whiskers, and they made a bet that each was to name more saints in their respective religion than the other, and for each saint named a hair was to be pulled from the other's whiskers.

The Jew started first. He named St. Solomon, and took a hair from the Irishman's whiskers.

The Irishman named "St. Patrick," and pulled a hair from the Jew's whiskers.

Then the Jew named "The Twelve Apostles," and away went twelve hairs out of the Irishman's whiskers.

The Irishman thereupon reached for the Jew's whiskers, got a good grip of them and yelled, "The Ancient Order of Hibernians."—*Ex.*

His Only Chance.

Captain John E. Pillsbury, the navy board's new member, said the other day in Washington of a recruit who could not shoot:

"The sergeant tried the fellow first at 500 yards, and he failed to come within a mile of the target.

"Then he was tried at 300 yards, then at 200, then at 100, and his last shot was worse, if possible, than his first.

"The sergeant looked at him disgustedly, got very angry, and walking up close to him, shouted in his face:

"Attention! Fix bayonet! Charge the target! It's your only chance!"—*Ex.*

In a jury trial in New York recently the attorney for the defendant started in to read to the jury from a certain volume of the Supreme Court reports. He was interrupted by the court, who said: "Colonel —, it is not admissible, you know to read the law to the jury." "Yes, I understand, your honor; I am only reading to the jury a decision of the Supreme Court."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ellen (the nurse, to little girl of 6, who is supposed to have an afternoon sleep every day)—"Nancy, you are a naughty little girl not to have gone to sleep this afternoon!" Nancy (reproachfully)—"Ellen! Ellen! Don't you remember the three times you looked over the screen and I was fast asleep?"—*Punch.*

Instructor in Public Speaking—"What is the matter with you, Mr. Brown? Can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

First Editor—We haven't printed anything about Carnegie for several days. Second Editor—Is it necessary? First Editor—Not absolutely so. But what's the use of needlessly offending him?—*Life.*

The Governor of Maryland has signed the bill introduced by the Telegraphers' Union, which requires telegraph companies to put the time on all telegrams received and sent by them.

AN ASTONISHING DECISION.

The Congress of the United States, unquestionably interpreting the will of the majority correctly, put upon our law books what is known as the Erdman act.

Under this act common carriers—railroads, etc., doing business between States—are forbidden to punish workmen for belonging to labor unions.

The Congress declared it illegal for common carriers to blacklist and discharge workmen for joining unions organized for self-protection.

A case was brought to test this law—our corporations have apparently but to take a law they dislike to our high judges—and have the law killed.

The Supreme Court was appealed to by a railroad that had discharged William Copping, an engineer, discharging him solely because he belonged to his union.

The United States Supreme Court has reversed the law; it has upheld the railroad, and declared that a corporation doing interstate business may, when it pleases, discharge men merely for belonging to a union, without giving or having any other reason whatever.

This is vitally important to labor unions. It means the beginning of a life and death struggle, as soon as the corporations shall decide that the time has come to make the fight.

It means that the workers have got to unite to protect themselves elsewhere than in the labor union. They must protect themselves at the ballot box, and they must unite to put upon the bench some of those judges hitherto appointed or nominated by corporations.

We do not today discuss the Supreme Court's decision from any labor union or any "class" point of view.

It is a decision that must disturb every fair-minded man—regardless of labor affiliations.

What does the Supreme Court decision mean?

It means that the people have not the right under the Constitution to pass a law preventing boycotting of labor union men.

Labor unions are not illegal. They are not criminal. There is not a public man—except perhaps some Supreme Court judge put on the bench for life by the corporations—that would dare say men have not a right to join unions for self-defense.

But the people are told by their Supreme Court that it is legal for corporations doing interstate business, and, therefore, under the control of Congress, to punish men for doing what they have a legal right to do. And it is unconstitutional for the people to pass a law defending the workers.

Here is a shameful contrast. Consider it, and make up your mind about the mental and moral complexion of a court that renders the decision quoted. That same Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Employers' Liability Act. That Act was passed with approval of the people. It was intended to protect men in interstate commerce, it would have compelled railroads to protect their workers with safety appliances, instead of killing tens of thousands annually as at present, in the name of economy.

The court forbids the people to pass a law holding railroads responsible for reckless destruction of life in economy's name, and that same court forbids the workman to join a union to defend himself, under pain of arbitrary dismissal!

And that is not all, or the worst.

It is declared "unconstitutional" to forbid railroads to punish as crime the joining of a labor union.

And the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has forbidden the American Federation of Labor to print on its "unfair list" the name of a firm antagonistic to union labor.

Now think it over carefully.

The United States Supreme Court says that railroads and all corporations can put union men on their unfair list. They can make an unfair list or

boycotted list of all unions and all union men, and discharge such men as they please.

But the men have not the right to defend themselves by making up an unfair list of antagonistic employers.

The railroads can blacklist a man and discharge him for belonging to a union, but workmen may not advertise as unfair concerns that fight unions.

Do you suppose the Supreme Court would dare to indorse the discharge of a man for being a Catholic, or Methodist, or orthodox Jew?

If Congress passed a law forbidding interstate carriers to discharge Jews or Catholics because they belonged to the Jewish or Catholic Church—do you think that the Supreme Court would dare to overturn that law?

Not a bit of it.

But the Supreme Court—a majority of it, at least—and those that have given us our Supreme Court judges, and those that are now in the business of nominating judges, have a thorough contempt for the workingman as such. Their motto is, "Flatter him, fool him, buy him, if you really need him; don't pay any serious attention to him. The poor fool has the ballot, but does not know enough to use it. He votes Democratic or Republican, like a sheep, and, whichever way he votes, we have him, and we, the corporations, name the judges that make him look idiotic and hand him the charming little bromide decisions on 'constitutionality.'"

Readers, our courts have decided that it is illegal for workmen to have an unfair list to protect themselves.—*Chicago Evening American.*

New York labor unions have contributed about \$5,000 to the fund asked for by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to fight the injunctions issued by the District of Columbia courts in the suit against the Federation by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
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—It is all in the Make.

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and The Union Label Used

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